NATHANIEL TILLIS, PROPRIETOR AND PUBLISHER ...... OFFICE No. 127, WASHINGTON - STREET, OPPOSITE WATER STREET.

No. 22 .- Vol. XVI.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1831.

TERMS. \ \ \frac{5}{Six} \ a year-or, \$2,50 in advance. \ \frac{5}{Six} \ copies for \$12,50 in advance.

the State Constitution, they are to be raised and expended for the exclusive encouragement and maintenance of sound and competent teachers of piety, religion and morality. But all must acknowledge, that in too many instances, the sad result of their actual appropriation, is the employment of lar different teachers, and the consequent support and propagation of far other principles and sentments than those originally intended

It can hardly be necessary for me to remark, that there are multitudes of religious societies, not to say deterent denominations in this Commonwealth, which owe their origin solely to the demands of the taxation system; and that there are multitudes of sectarian preachers, mere novices in religion, who depend for their encouragement and support almost the State includes within its limits, a number of voluntary, I had almost said wilful religious societies. Each of these societies must be known by some distinctive religious designation, and each of them destinctive religious designation, and each of them destinated at least occasionally, with some ort of religious teacher of its own denomination. One instance has recently fallen under my observa-One instance has recently failed under my made in the country which contains within the scanty bounds of its territorial fails, no less than five distinct religious community. Of course nothing remains; I mean nothing good. limits, no less than two distinct religious communities, which enjoy either the stated or occasional ministrations of as many different religious teachers. There are many like instances in the State. And now the sad origin of this unpromising surplus of religious societies and religious teachers, must be traced almost entirely to the creative power of the taxation system. Had it not been for the past operations of this law, these useless and disorganizing religious associations had never come into existence, and were it not for its continued provisions. These taxation of terms, rancor of feeling, and writing lence of contraversy. All this in the house of God!

A pleasing spectacle, no doubt, is thus furnished for the devil and wicked men to look upon. But it is a poor place, indeed, which is thus opening the contradiction of terms, rancor of feeling, and writing lence of contraversy. The another content the process of the same three works are disregard another three with the provided for regions accordance that the provided for the deviated without the deviated without the first post piece, indeed, which is thus provided for regions according to the deviated without the deviated wi

Take another view of the subject. Look at the strange power which the law has to unite the perple under certain circumstances, as well as divide them under others. It sometimes operates to produce a most wonderful harmony in the most discordant parishes, and becomes the undesirable occasion of effecting a most singular union among different, and otherwise utterly disjunctive denomina-There is a parish for instance, in a destitute state, which contains within its limits several religious denominations—say, methodists, baptists, and congregationalists; universalists, deists and atheists. Now the first named denominations, not differing essentially in their views of doctrine, might possibly agree to set under the stated preaching of one man, and unite for this purp se is the settlement of a regular minister. But the last mentioned sorts, in their zeal for the promotion of piety and religion, are highly in favor of a general union, on the very fair and liberal and loving principle or plan, that all shall occupy the same place of worship, while each denomination shall have its own praccher. each denomination shall have its own practier. Who can object? Union is a good thing, and it is a good thing to hear different ministers. Prove all things, is an express injunction of an inspired Apostle. Besides. All must be equally taxed, and therefore each has an equal right to have preaching. Through the persuasive influence of these, and the like plausible considerations, the most discordant principles begin to give signs of strange harmony, and the whole parish, with all its different denomi-nations, is gradually thrown into a posture, which ourages the hope of a general union on the plan proposed. In this state of things Satan himself comes among them, and partly deceives the very elect of God. Under his supervision the bad work already commenced by human agency, goes rapidly forward, till at length a most singular union is consummated in the parish; a union between righteon ness and unrighteousness, truth and error, Christ and Belial, believers and unbelievers. Under these circumstances, when every requisite preliminary step is taken in stately preparation for the great re-sult, the law of taxation takes actual effect upon them, and legal provision is made in the assessment of a general tax, for the support of the public worship of God. This being done, each denomination puts in for its share of the money, deists and athe-

RELIGIOUS.

From the Easts Gazetts.

The present system of laws in this. Commonwealth on the subject of religions, is hable to other, have well been mentioned; prevents than any white result. I cannot say the people are used.

All this triendly communion of light with darkes, let it the remembered; is not thing short of the subject of religions, is liable to other, and the result. I cannot say the people are used and far more serious percensions than any white the result. I cannot say the people are used to the fast the fast of the control of the subject of the subject

riety of religious sentiments, and in the fulness of a spirit of controversy. Such are the peculiar and exspirit of controversy. Such are the peculiar and exciting circumstances under which they appear before the people, that every preacher, whether of
this or that denomination, is powerfully inclined to
preach himself, not Christ; to display his own talents and delend his own system. But where now
will you look for piety and religion, or even morality? In the bad progress of this union business, the
sofemn house of God is turned into a real babel,
literally a place of confusion of tongues; and the

strains every nerve and faculty to support his own

by a torrent of religious ignorance and infidelity, poured in upon them through the medium of the perverted operations of that very system which was originally intended to encourage and support ough, and feeble broken down societies enolding out their hands for charity, without their cing multiplied by dividing or weakening any elical society. This is a great evil ever in the country the operations of the Methodists become successful in making proselytes-an evil, it is presumed, they have never sufficiently considered. For this reason, if for no other, we have occasion to rejoice that their measures have And every Orthodox Society in the country, whether Congregational, Presbyterian, or Baptist; that would preserve its strength, perpetuate rivileges, or retain its ability to send the gospe arn instruction and take warning from the fol lact, communicated in a letter dated March 4th, 1831, from a most respectable source.

ng of Rev. Wilhur Fiske, D. D. the writer states, He recently preached to a few Methodists in Somers, (Con.) He publicly said, "You, (Methodists) ought to establish meetings in the centre of every town; you have hung long enough upon the outskirts; if you ever expect the true gospel to triumph, you must be more bold. &c." In consequence of his influence or advice, the travelling pre established a meeting near to Rev. Mr. Robbins' chutch (meeting house) in Endfield.'

It is to be remembered that this was the counsel of the Head-man among the methodists in this State, if not in New England. We are authorized to consider the sentiment he uttered as expressing in general their plan of operation to be in future adopted with regard to all our country towns.

above stated fact we have,-1. An acknowledgment from the best authority, Dr. Fiske himself, that it has been the practice of the Methodists to "take possession of the remote and secluded corners of our towns and parishes,

g upon the outskirts. 2. That for the future a holder plan is to be ued; " you ought to establish meetings (methodist meetings) in the centre of every town."— Dr. Fiske proves my statement to be correct. "It appears to be the design of the methodists to establish a society of their own in every town and parish in our old settlements where there is an Or-thodox minister. Such a minister there is in thodox minister. Such a minister there is in Somers, in Enfield, and in almost every small of heavenly science has spent weeks, it may be

trary to the intent of the law of the State; and all this is favorable to the power of darkness. But all this is not the worst of the case. Those who come to preach on the Sabbath come with an angle of the case.

scorehing heat, and hardness of a summer drought, when the face of nature fades and withers, that the seed which is sown in the norning will spring up at night. The field that has been carefully tilled and planted, may then for weeks, or months bear the aspect of incurable barrenness, and the eye may not be able to distinguish between that which is sown, and that which is unsown: But let the summer shower descend and, water the earth, and then it will be seen where the armin is, and where

cess depends much of their success in preaching

It may not have been felt that in preparing instruction for the teachers and scholars of the Sabbath School, and in applying this instruction, the most promising field of their ministry was under ulture and the surest harvest to be gathered When every other spct seems harren and hopeless the Pastor may turn to the Sabbath School, and behold a vineyard that may be made to bud and bloom like the rese.

Let this institution lie near every pastor's heart,

Let this institution in near core, passing the fit be watered with the tears of his affection, let it share in the yearnings of his daily prayers, let it be animated by his frequent presence and counsels, let him stand by it and watch its welfare as the Jewish Priest did the Ark, and who can tell

Teachers must engage in their work with the imple yet constant purpose of receiving and of doing and. It is a high and holy calling, and demands spirit of self denial, and of glowing benevelence. a spirit of seri utility of piety, or an utter destitution of vital godiness, can never furnish a teacher for the Sabbath School amply qualified for his work.— Yet we would not say to the rold hearted Christian, nor to one who had embarked in this cause with no prefensions to piety, Retire from your class-abandon your work. We would rather class—abandon your work. We would rather say to the formal professor—awake to your duty; shake from your soul a stupidity disgraceful to your profession and infinitely perilons to your ev-erlasting hopes. We would say to those who erlasting hopes. We would say to those who dare not claim the Christian character; go to your Bible and study it for yourselves, as well as for your class. Weigh well its awful import of divine Go to the dear children committed to your charge, and strive with them to enter in at the straight gate; go before them in the ways wisdom which are ways of pleasantness, and her paths which are paths of peace. Whilst instructing others, many a teacher has been brought to a saving knowledge of the truth himself.

Parents of all others are under the strongest obligations to promote the welfare of Sabbalh Schools. No institutions which this age of Christian benevolence has originated, has conveyed to families such blessings as this. The teacher in this school

in a Sabath School of common size) be paid for their services what was paid to each teacher when they were originally hired to instruct the Sabbath School, and such a school would cost for six months \$257,40. The schools in our county for the same period near \$8000. Now all this expense is cheerfully borne by the teachers themselves, and oftentimes they are compelled, in order to sustain the school and keep alive an interest among the children, to contribute most largely for the purchase of books for the Sabbath School Libary. Yet after all this the school is the school Libary. Yet after all this the school is the school Libary. Yet after all this the school is the school Libary. Yet after all this school is the school Libary. Yet after all this school is the school in the school in the school Libary. Yet after all this school is the school in the school in

no conclusion, I would seriously enquire, whether, If God does own the labors of Orthodox ministers and bless Orthodox churches, as he evidently has done, and as he does at the present day, in a remarkable manner, those can be Christon elusts springing from a Christon sprint, which descreases the material manner, those can be Christon elusts springing from a Christon sprint, which descreases the material manner, those can be Christon elusts springing from a Christon sprint, which descreases the Christon sprint, which descreases the content of the Christon public to answer the question.

Tirus,

A WORD FOR SABBATH SCHOOLS.

We make a part of the "Abbres of the Board of Directors of the Hampshire Sabbath School Links of the Northampton Gazette.

THEIR OPENING FROSPECTS.

We might indulge in reasonable conjectures, how the church is to receive its most vigorous and beautiful plants from these unrestries of piety, and the ministry its Apollos, "nightly in the Scriptures. We might dwell on the Sabbath School Links the sure services of piety, and the ministry its Apollos, "nightly in the Scriptures. We might dwell on the sarred scriptures by the studies and inquiries of their children in the problem of the schools of he Sunday School Likeary. But we are aware that to describe all the blessings which this institution is crapable of conferring; would be regarded as a bright picture of finey, rather than a sober reality. It may be said all the benefits which you mention have nevel been realized from Sabbath School instruction.

To this objection we would reply. You are not to expect that the reaper's to tread on the heets been realized from Sabbath School instruction.

To this objection we would reply. A proposed the sabbath of the control of the schools of the Sabbath School in the heets been realized from Sabbath School instruction.

To this objection we would reply. You are not to expect that the reaper's to tread on the heets of the proposed of the promotion of the school of the first proposed of the proposed of the

been realized from Sabbath School instruction.

To this objection we would reply—You are not to expect that the reaper is to tread on the heels of the sower. You are not to expect that in the scorehing heat, and hardness of a summer drought, when the face of nature fades and withers, that the seed which is sown in the norming will spring up are different to available to available

# From the Hampshire Gazette.

# THE MORMON DELISION.

Mr. Jupp-I noticed a few weeks since in your paper a brief account of a sect or gang, who in this vicinity are called Mormonites. The public mind is awake in this region; go where we will we hear is awase in this regard, go because there are not less than 5 or 600 of these delided beings in the towns north and west of this. They have in the yn north of this what is called the " hig family where no one says that aught of the thi he possesses is his own; they have all things com-

There are many who were once respectable and intelligent, who are now following these wretchers-these pretended prophets. Joseph Smith Jr. nuthur of the new revelation, is now head man in the hig family. He pretends that he goes to the Lord occasionally for advice, and they think, to the Lord occasionally for advice, and they finding yea they know they have all their orders from head quarters, even from the Lord Almighty, through the mouth of his prophet. Jo pretends to cast out devils, to give the Holy Ghost by laying connection with the establishment and progress of n of hands, to heal the sick, &c. He has 10 years' translating to do; he looks in a small stone he has. and there reads the will of the Lord and w for the good of his fellow men; he can read a per-son's heart by looking in his face. Some lie in trances a day or two and visit the unknown regions in the mean time; some are taken with a fit of tertible shaking which they say is the power of the Holy Ghest

I attended one of their meetings about two weeks ago; a woman was taken shaking who was not a Mormonite and she has shook the greater part of the time since; she is not inclined to join them yet—says she feels no different in her mind from what she did before. Would you beleive me if I should tell you that many methodists, and methodist ministers, and some baptists and pres-byterians have joined them?—Such is the fact, yes ir, they have been down through the ice in the milt pond and their sins are all washed away, and they are clothed with self pighteousness as with a garment. One half has not been told, but I most

A PRESENTERIAS.
Chester, Geauga Co. Ohio, Feb. 22, 1831.

fence of Sabbath breaking, is very lax; that there has not been so much preaching the last year as before in behalf of the Sabbath; that there has been little public prayer for this cause; that in Sabbath schools the children and youth are taught to reverence the day.

The Report enumerates the modes in which the The Report enumerates the modes in which the Sabbath is profaned in this country, expressing a wish that the sin were confined to non-professors, but states that the example of professing Christians embodiens men in descerating the Lord's day, and bringing it into contempt. The measures recommended are comprised in three words, Pray, Preach, Prist, A hope is expressed that new auxiliaries may be established, that there should also be a permanent agency, that publications should be widely distributed, that funds should be atributed, that there should be stricter cha liscipline, and more fervent prayer. The Report The committee have thus presented all the in-

this society, they are fully convinced that a great work remains to be done by the friends of their country, and of the Christian religion. The exiof the times demanded the formation of the General Union, and it sounded an alarm that heard and echoed throughout the land. The aniversaries and publications of the society, and the discussions of the Sabbath question, have ublic attention to the awful delinquencies that pre vail, and shown the necessity of continual efforts to rescue the Lord's day from obliteration.

"Pursuing their steady march, with prayer and dependence upon God, it is yet in the power of the friends of the Redeemer to raily around them all the friends of good order, of rational freedom, and of enlightened piety, for sustaining the Christian Sabbath, and thus sustaining all our civil and religious Institutions. Let it be said, then, with affectionate carnestness to professing Christians: People of the living God! You who have been redeemed by the blood of Christ! Awake, repent and entirely reform; for without your consistent example, vain will it be to attempt the reformation of others. The desecration of the Sabbath will go on, and in-

# ver, Mr. Enoch Ellis, of

ool, to Miss Mindwell W. Putnan, Mr. Charles B.

Mitchell. Mr. Benjamin Rev. Mr. Leonard, Mr. Dakman.

eteorn TH.

RING.

ACADEMY.

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ion will commence on will here be afforded at Education. No ex-will be spared which

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Miscellaneous stock of Stationary, and taken his friends, the former ic, that he shall add to er the assortment very rly the new Religious gamen, and other gen-aching Religious Anni-invited to call. Having logical, Historical, Rio-telhool Books, he will be ibraries, Lyceums, Col-hout delay, with almost

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present season. Mr. and is Establishment, tender he liberal patronage hith-who may visit the Springs will use their exertions to make further improve-To those who intend visit-beg leave to recommend

Spring. re analyzed by the late and beneficial in all scrofhid, particularly of the hie liver; dyspeptic and cruptions of the skin, &c cantly situated, about 30 ame distance from Prov-

Stage are informed that:
Acoffee-house, Boston, on
, at 7 o'clock, A. M.
Stage, leaves Earle's CofWedeesday and Friday as
can take either of these
May 4.

crease, until you manifest to the world, that the Sabbath is to you a delight, holy of the Lord, and honorable, and that you prize it infinitely more than gain, or any secular enjoyment. Like a band of brethren then, stand forth for the preservation of this sacred day, on the right observance of which lind has suspended the God has suspended the temporal and eternal wel-fare of our country and the world."

# ANNIVERSARIES IN PHILADELPHIA.

AMERICAN SABBATH SCHOOL UNION. The chair was taken by the President of the Board pre

The chair was taken by the President of the Board precisely at four o'clock.

The blessing of God was then implored by Rev. Mr. Perry, of the Baptist Church, Philadelphia, after which a hymn was sung by a choir of Sunday School children. The report of the annual receipts and expenditures was read by the Treasurer of the Society, Paul Back, juntrom which it appears that the amount of expenditures during the year ending March 1, 1831, have been \$77,454 \$6.

The amount of receipts within the same period in the same period i

The amount of receipts within the same period, including the balance on hand at the commencement of the year,

Leaving a balance in the Treasury, March 1, 1831,

Of the receipts there have been donations to the general fund,
To the Missionary Fund, (including fees on admission of auxiliaries.)
To the Valley Fund,
And the balance is the amount in

24,417 12 the Treasury, March 1, 1831, 3,115 63 And the am nd the amount received from so-cieties and individuals in pay-ment of debts and for books sold, 40,917 72

44.033 35

\$77,761 63 Amount paid during the last year for salaries and expense of Missionaries to establish Sunday Schools east at the Mighany, exceeds the amount of donations to that object the sum of \$713.39.

in the sum of \$713.59.

The society owns no property of any kind, except its stock of books and stereotype plates, and the building it occupies, on which is a mortgage amounting to \$20,022. For has it any other source of income except the profits of its business, (which for the year ending March 1, 1831, amounted to \$348.53;) and the voluntary contributions of its friends; on the contrary, besides its business debts and ingrigage, it owes \$36,130 borrowed money, on which it has been been been associated and the solution of the solution

paging the page of the Reformed Dutch Church, moved the resolution to accept and publish the annual Report.

Dr. Livingston, of the Reformed Dutch Church, moved the resolution to accept and publish the annual Report.

Dr. Reese, of the Methodist Church, moved the resolution, that the Am. S. S. Unnow view, with the most friendly feelings, all the exertions of others, in whatever connexion, who are pursuing the benerobent object of evangelical Sanday School instruction.

Lewis Tappan, Esq. proposed the Resolution, That the safety of our country depends upon the religious education of the people.

Mr. Sanford offered the Resolution, That the

Res., Mr. Sanford offered the Resolution. That the friends of Sanday Schools have great traceou to rely upon the influence of the Holy Spirit in the discharge of duty. The report states, that during the last year our schools have increased from \$6.654 to 7.244; one teachers from \$61.371 to \$64,215; and our pupils from \$11.000 to \$453.075; showing an increase during the year of \$90 schools, \$2,843 teachers, and \$40,066 scholars. The number in the United States who are circulad as men bers of a Sunday school may be safely estimated at upwards of \$600,000. In Great Britain the number is \$1.019.603.

Britain the number is 1,019,603.

Valley of the Mississipi. — The proposition made la the society, a year since, to establish a Sunday School wherever it is practicable, throughout the Valley of the Mississippi, has been most liberally sustained. It has excited even interest, and received the most cardial support. The past may be denominated the exploring year: the present, we trust in God, will be the her simplicating year. The amount contributed to the Valley Fund to March 1, 1831, is

The amount paid and contracted to be paid for Missionaries, Agents, and incidental Expenses, on the same account and to the same time, 20,806 49. The amount of books placed in the Valley for the supply of libraries, previous to March 1, 18,329,59.

Showing that the Society has been obliged to advance S14.518 97 in the prosecution of the enterprise, ever and above all that has been received for that adject. For the emblarement of much of this we can only rely as pledges my yet redeemed, and a considerable part of which may be residered of moertain value. Present influentions are prosidered of moertain value.

It appears that 2000 conversions (in the judgment of en) have taken place in our Sunday schools of

ar,

The Annual Sunday School Sermon, before the Offities, Manuarers and Montage, and Montagers, and Montager The Annual Sunday School Sermon, before the Officers, Managers and Members of the American Samble School Union was prearbed, on Mandoy evening May 2.8, by the Rev. Dr. Humphrey, President of Amberst Callage, (Ms.) in the church in Washington Square, Philadelphia The text was Proverbs xxii, 6—and the prearber in Carlade, 18, 16 historated it with great planness and simplicity. He ducht on the importance of elementary procurbes in the source of Christian education, as well as in all other sequences, and suggested the means of bringing all the rindern of our Christian education, of the training required, and suggested the means of bringing all the rindern of our Chillicothe, Ohio, ted the means of bringing all the cindren of our of the Mean abridged.

### GENERAL ASSEMBLY. Abstracts of the Reports of the Presbyteries and Congre-

gregational Associations, presented to the General Asembly of the Presbyterian Church, on the 23d alt, sendly of the Presbytery.—The influences of the Spirit bare been poured out at most of the Churches. Those in Albany beat a glorious share. Union College has not been passed by in the work. Cause of Sanday Schools and of Temperance advancing. The Churches encouraged to go the standard of the Churches encouraged to go the standard of the standard of

Temperature accurately. The Courtness embodinged to go forward.

Troy.—The towns of Lunsinghungh, Taler, Hebran, Troy, Nassau, and Brunswick bare been blessed to the Holy Sperit. Warrest county has been a general seems of revival. It has been among all casks. Female Ribbs Classes much blessed. Four one churches organized. Means of arousing the churches, four days unestings.

Columbia.—Revivals in nearly all the roughing attack done for benevolent purposes than at any previous year.

year.

Hatertown.—Many of the thurches blessed. During the last two months, it is supposed that 800 hate becomested. Christian efforts greatly increasing.

Genego.—A considerable number of charches have

Our e.g. — A considerable number of charches have been revived. A good preportion of the subjects of grace are from Sunday schools. A month sinner, who haved from miles from any church, and who had neglected the means of grace, was awakened, and cavried his family to church on an exclude, and was in a few days connerted.

Our ida. — The labors of an Evangulist much blessed.

Several congregations have been visited, particularly their Sunday Schools.

Sunday Schools,
Ossego.—Almost every place has been blessed by the descent of Divine influences. Among these places are Mount Vernon, Norway, Vernon, Angusta and Cheeseborough. Means blessed have been, visitations, three days onto meetings, and Sunday schools. A number of demik, ards reformed. The work has chiefly been among the

ath.
Cayuga.-Many churches blessed. The first mount of Cayuga.—Many churches blessed. The first means of awaking them were, that several laymen volunteered to visit every fown to organize and impure Sunday schools. They catched the sacred flame, and contersed with the people of God, and were instrumental in exciting them to renewed action. A four days' meeting was then blessed to many souls. A meeting of this kind has since been held monthly. Ministers have perssed obligation. At the close of service, saints retired to pray, and somes stopped to converse. It is thought that 1300 have been renewed the

St year. Chenango. - For six months there has been a revival in twelve congregations. The number of subjects in congregation is from 30 to 200. The work glarious

Sanday schools, fland.-Revisals in most of the churches, Work trill solema, and now progressing. In one place the work atopped by reason of many in a church taking a stand

against temperance.

North River. — A great proportion of the congregations are now visited by the dens of Divine grace.

Bedford. — A revival in two or three congregations.

Long Island. — Several churches revived. 29 Sunday school teachers, and 50 Biblical Scholars, have recently

ihost.

Philadelphia.—A work of grace in the churches under the care of Messrs. Skinner, M'Auley, Hoover, Eustace, irant and Winchester. Union prayer meetings blessed.

Baltimore.—Christians in some degree revived. Intense of Missionary zeal and efforts.

District of Columbia.—Since April, a four days meetings were held in Washington, which was attended with

y was held in Washington, which was attended with ear good. In a short time another was held, and at the see of it another immediately succeeded. A hundred re added to the churches on last Sabbath. Several agree rejoicing. A glorious work is going on at Alexandria.

Carliale.—Hepeful appearances in Dickinson College.

I good work at Carlisle, Franceberg, and Silverspring.

Life.—A rejoicy in 6 conserved.

Lrie.—A revival in 6 congregations.

H'ashington.—20 Temperance Societies formed—300 scieties formed to destroy gambling—several distilleries

Ohio - A few places visited by showers of divine mercy.

Jefferson College shares in the work.

Huran.—A number of revivals. It is supposed that as large a number have been converted, as there were previ-

Another Legislation of the Market Landback Rhode Island, "Revival in Principlence and Resistal.

All the above Preslateres and Associations, as well as

The following moders have been added to the casts of the Presbyterian Church, on examina-

N. Y. 139 Rath, N. Y. 139 Rath, N. Y. 139 Laursville, Ky. 139 Laursville, builda,

# REVIVALS.

There was a greatle moving of divine influences on the There was a gratic moving of divine influences on the minds of the people, producing seriousness and attention thring the summer, but no decided revival, fell about the nouth of September, when the north became highly interesting. It was no mercessing till about the mindle of winter, when it gradually abased.

Wition a year part, 71 here been added to our Church it profession. Of these 49 I thick new heads of femilies: 21 men and 19 women, most of them from 30 to 10 or 45 years of age, and about 35 of them are parents of young children.

The creates to our Church and Society as well as to The revival commenced without any extraordinary means, though doubtless it was in answer to the prayer of faits. I believe, however, that powerful means are usual-Royal-ton, April 20, 1831. LESSEZER PERRISS.

The revival of religion in Bover has been a gradually increasing work for more than two years.

There has been a great increase of attention to the prearing of the gospel, and the various other means of Christon light and salvation. The relative proportion of these in this village and town who attend public worship is three times greater than it was three years ago.

There has been a very remainlerable individes of sound cangelinal principles upon the darkness and regionies of

Connecticut.—B: a letter from order Levi Khardani film 15th inst. we learn that there is considerable attention to the subject of religion in Jewett city, Voluntown, and Scotland.—Ch. Secretary.

and Scotland.—Ch. Secretary.

Greenwich, Ct.—We learn that the revival in this place, continues without any abatement. S were admitted to the Church in North Greenwich, under the care of Rev. Mr. Wilcox, on the first Sabbath in the month, 21 were individually the analysis.

Harpersfield, Del. Courty, N. Y .- The same gen been informs as that a very interesting revival is progres-ing in this place, which commoned at a church meeting hat was trifficated several day.

For the Boston Recorder. Otsego County, N. V.-W. a man recently from this County, that the revivals there are

Butternuts, Otsego County, N. Y .- A gentlemen, re-Butternue, trees informs is that the work of Derine grace is very powerful in Butternue; a meeting protracted several days, was attended thereof date with very happy results, and that there were more than 100 conversions dar.

ing the meeting.

Bunkirk, Chalanque Courty, N. Y.—We are infastined by our retrespondent in Punkirk, in a letter dated May 2, that the work of the Larr is revived there—that a few are rejoicing in hope, and a number more anxious for their punk. enter, N. Y.-A correspondent at Schenectady,

The work of God is progressing with smazing power llwater. Some families have all been brought in, and cly a single family remains marketted. Waterloo, N. Y.—Our entrespondent at this place, in recent bilite says: The resival has been great in this vil-age. Ninety three have been added to the Presbyterian lurch, and others are expected to join suon. Prattaburgh, N. Y.—We learn from a correspondent

Printed grants and the state of the contractions of the commencement of a great and powerful returns in this tribuge. A three or four days meeting has been appointed to a held there, to close on the first Sabinib in June.

children of God.

Rickmond, Va.—We have much pleasure in static that the revival in the first Baptist church still continus. Elder John Kerr baptired 29 persons on the 8th inst. 10 f whom were whites, and 15 yesterday. Our Preshetera brethere held a four days' meeting, which closed on Monda. There are pleasing appearances of a revival in the set and Baptist church in this city, and also in the two church es of our Methodist brethren.—Religious Herald.

bleron-A unified or extracted, as there were previous members of the clarest contexted, as there were previous members of the clarest contexted, as there were previous members of the clarest contexted, as there were previous members of the clarest contexted, as there were previous members of the clarest contexted as the context of the clarest context of the clarest

A revival in 20 towns. In other places, segming to awake—\$14 drunkards referred.

Franklin, N. Y.—A lease to the editor of the Religious, as well as an according to the interval of the inter

the whole by leptom, 29—17 of whom are making in the whole by leptom, 29—17 of whom are make."

Chemonga en. N. V.—ther Lawton gives an animating account of a revival a Fricher, and of three days maetings held there by the 'restyreines and Baytists received. During one of hose sensors, more than 200 persons manifested courser for their soals. Times is also mound attention to religion in Consensates. Limekhaen, Sahim, German, and Phatchin.—Baptist Register.

Baptist charches.—'Unkny-ext persons.' sore the New York Haptist Register., 'the bese haptite le New York Haptist Register. 'See Matherny sites, 'the bese haptite la New York and Brook to during the last fits weeks, xit. Saich tharch, 26: Matherny sites, '12; Olises sirest, S. North Brook, 'N. Y. Chierner.'

Behal, 9. North, S. Feinl, 7. Littin, 5. Feinl, 3. Rought from this phase, inform in the late of the site of t

promise of much good, one that have the Lord's cour, and coder, Franklin. Del. County, S. V.—We are informed that near 100 persons bare made profession of their faith in Christ, in this place, since the took rummenced, and that the revival is now progressing will great power.

subject of decising some more satisfactory made of plotting the preacher" to Convention, stated, " that the only conficulty in the present mode of appointing the preactor arises from the single fact of difference in the algorial distrins. This difference divides the members of Convention, and, he general, arranges them into two classes; all of whom, lowever, are obviously emitted to equal rights and priviteges as members of the leady. How to mobily se regulare The revind of religion in flower has been a gradually in creasing such for more than two years.

1. There has been a great increase of attention to the chronic of the great flow in the control of the control the mole of electing the preacher in such manner as to rention; thus removing the ground of electioneering strike in this holy, and producing to all its members the additional pleasure of sectioning a more liberal supply of charitable and for the rules of the unfortunate widows of deceased ministers." The report was signed by "Theophilas Park, and, Chairman of the Committee." It was stated as have been approved by a majority of the removinee, vir. Decay, and produced by the majority of the removinee, vir. Decay, and the presence of the trace, and in fact that have been approved by a majority of the removinee, vir. Decay, and of the removine of the removine of the presence of the prese by Drs. Pierce and Lowell. Immediately after the presentation of the report. Dr. Bancroft of Worcester mayod.

\* The truly is the collection has been diminished since.

New-York First Presbytery.—Most of the churches sheed. Conversion often after a few hours' conviction. Days of fasting, and three days' meetings the cause of much good.

Second Presbytery.—A work of grace in a number of the churches. A powerful excitement among their colored churches.

Third Presbytery.—Eight hundred added to the churches the work.

New and restand there are severy one individuals the work.

Third Presbytery.—Eight hundred added to the churches the work.

New A.R.—Revixed in California, N.R.—Three days meetings were held in Month Yernon, N.R.—Three days meetings were held in Month Yernon on the 25th; 26th and 27th of May. A possible sheed.

Eight helds to be a conversation with inquirers, and at 80 cells, were manifest evidences of the presented of the Holy Spirit during these services; the plain tradial brings, and visitations have essentially added the work.

Neurark.—Revixed in California, Newark, Patterson, Spatts, Bloomingdale, and other places. Several Sunday schools blessed.

Eight helds the places of the Churches of the Churches of the Churches of the Patterson Church.

Neurark—Revixed in California, Newark, Patterson, Spatts, Bloomingdale, and other places. Several Sunday are also been in the First Church.

Neurark—Revixed in California, Associated by the Holy Spirit of God was manifestly present operating any on the bearts of the churches.

New Burnstrek—Three or Sour congregations revived.

Philadelphia.—A work of grace in the churches under the church cannot be extended upon a prescript of the Church cannot be extended upon a prescript of the Church cannot be extended upon a prescript of the Church cannot be extended upon a prescript of the Church cannot be a submission of the Countries of the Patterson Church.

New Rev. Province of the Churches of the Church cannot be extended upon a prescript of the Church cannot be extended upon a prescript of the Church cannot be extended upon a prescript of the Church cannot be extended upon a principal object of the Church cannot be extended u Boston withment their contractions to show their memper bation of such unchristian and illiberal conduct, some ging their money to the widows in a private way, and ers entirely withholding it from this object. So enger wen the "liberal" members to express their view feelings, that, for some time, no friend of the report the Committee, nor any Orthodox member, could get Mr. Wilcox, on the first Sabbath in the month, 21 were admitted on the 223.

Salisbury, Conn.—The first days' meeting that conversion of the conversion of sinners.

N. Y. City.—Information has been received from some of the churcles, in whith we learn the work is still progressing.

An interesting state of things exists in the South Reformed Datch Church, Rev. Dr. Matthews, Pastor. A revising spirit has gradually ircre used for several months. Last Sabbath, (the day of communion.) 28 came forward and made a profession of their fluth in the Saviour.

Lockport, Y. Y.—The blessing of God followed a four.

Nath Middlethen. Ex.—The Des. N. H. Hard.

Charleston, S. C.—A correspondent in the Charleston flow. He stated that the true ground of the question in relation to the course pursued for some years by the major. It was not a charity sermon, but a Concio and Clerum, a discontinuous constance and received from the world and take upon themselves the vows of the Matthews and the convention of the convention in choosing a practice, had not yet the world and take upon themselves the vows of the Matthews and the convention of the convention in choosing a practice, had not yet the world and take upon themselves the vows of the Matthews and the convention of the convention in choosing a practice, had not yet the convention of the convention in choosing a practice, had not yet the world and take upon themselves the vows of the Matthews and the convention of the convention in choosing a practice, had not yet the convention of the convention in choosing a practice, had not yet the convention in choosing a practice, had not yet the convention of the convention in choosing a practice, had not yet the convention of the convention in choosing a practice, had not yet the convention of the convention in choosing a practice, had not yet the convention of the convention in choosing a practice, had not yet the convention of the convention in choosing a practice, had not yet the convention of the convention in choosing a practice, had committee consisting of Rev. Dr. Porter of Roxbury, Rev. Dr. Holmes, Rev. Dr. Pierce, and Rev. Dr. Cadman, an sanctioned and published by the Convention. This Sketch p. 2, protes, with approbation, Cotton Mather as saying be practed unto the Convention of Ministers, on the after the Election, by one of their number, chosen to their vues at their meeting in the preceding year." And p. 31, the Sketch, after giving a list of the preachers to the Convention, and their texts as far as could be ascertained, from 1682 to 1820, adds, "From an inspection of the subject s is evident, that the Discourse his always been considered, not as a mere Charity sermon, but a Concio ad Clerem." The difficulty then, said Dr. W., this. A majority of this Convention, from two thords to three quarters of the whole number of members, cannot, conscienciously, choose, nor suffer to be chosen, a person the doctrines of resignon and the responsibilities and dethrothereast upon the Orthodox for exercising their un-doubted rights as a majority, in obedience to the dictates of ring actions and orphans. This he said he could not and uld not believe, till compelled by the testimony of some Beston had acced thus from such a motive.\* Dr. W. advanted the adoption of the report, because it would reinterrupted during the course of his remarks by "liberal". words a really, when a motion was carried to adjourn till this specific it was climbly occupied in attempting to show that it was climbly occupied in attempting to show that it was not the extrement of the course said to be pur-

multimode under wardt and death—go on by degress in the composets of grace?" I mean by it, composets moderate and so states, uncestrained as in time, but by the higher composets of grace? I mean by it, composets moderate and selected from the conversion to the difference of opinion in the Conversion to the difference of opini the tirrice of Congregationalists in cardinal distrine, yet the tirrice of the two were so different in reference to bagtion, that they could not in all though operate together. So
is a notice of the properties. There opinions of ordination
in the dimerking of me so you are from either denominations,
that they will make the so you are from either denominations,
that they will make the so. Now the principles of the
son parties in this Convention, are exceedingly variant,—
so makes, that we cannot conscientionally harmonize on
the year of the son oil district the equitions of the
sone vary essential points. These are so apposite, that
the prevention of the son oil district the equitions of the
sone vary essential points. These are but two courses to be taken.
If the distance, there are but two courses to be taken.
If the distance, there are but two courses to be taken.
If the distance, there are but two courses to be taken.
If the distance is the principle of reput area in received,—or force must be a voluntary separation
of the parties. Ear the purposes of peace.

The Decrea distance to the period, fifty or perhaps not
more than there years some, when the Convention were
in the source of the properties, to know in this body
fifty years some; document of the Conversion to the sone of the sone of an extensive field,
in which for many years they had been reconsisted they harmore many to the properties, but made if for the contient of the context of the properties of the sone that the context of the contex

time of the death of the late Lieut. Gov. Phillips, a other more than \$100, which was the amount of his an-

When Dr. Beeche by Dr. Woods, and mittee on the subj lie on the table, to pleasure of the Con-The Convention

and preacher. The

which 55 were for 112 for the Rev. Dr. In reference to an ing the annual appre the increase of the p which existed at the Massachusetts, for th of ministers settled. vention voted, " 1. T of the funds which be when Maine was sep future time, be paid Society of Maine, for children of the Congr That the amount to of the whole number settled and having pa number in Massachu took place." And quire and report as to to this Convention as when Maine was sep

as heretofore, on the mittee was appointed relation to the time of from Eph. iv. 31, 32,

Christian Watchmar happy in the choice of al excitement, and manner of its discuss criminating and indep truly kind and Chris approbation." The ( ever may have been th sonal concurrence in a merited rebuke upo press. It will be four er, to contain an able the Orthodox in protal religion, and a sev Unitarians to brand th enemies of religious "the obligation and ness among Christians,

The Pastoral Assoc ed in the lower vestry 24th ult. at 8 o'clock

The meetings were resolutions were puss important:—

Thanks were voted mon before the Associapublication. Publication.
The following result tive to the cause of Te

As the use of Arder only needless, but his appetites and habits, a intemperance can new a great proportion of ness of the community and violence of discabings down multitude produce in the children to intemperance, assemes a universal determination of the control of the contr it tends to prevent the means which God has

Resolved, That the spirit and requires ought to be abandones. And we would expr light which, in the co on this subject by Phy Christians, any sober thristian Church, sho tive traffic.

It was also resolved, sentiments of humble groth is Spirit upon our that they regard them a vine favor and protectro or coming mercy used as bringing us and all obligations to concer and briveney of prayer, revivas of religion.

It was also resolved, sentiments of the American of the A It was also resolved.

Treasury of the American Foreign Musicus is sucappeal be made to the their efforts.

A Committee vaving ments relative to the it Association, provided the Association, provided the sucappeal of the committee of

Association, production Commonweal ednesday in May The Rev. Dr.

MASSACHUSETTS S The public meeting of that afternoon, May 25, in the house was filled to a the interest of the occasion exerce of a large number performances of Mr. deusure can be known on the house fill to the and you of offant voices, since you offant voic

The meeting was open wards, of Andover. The Managers was read by the Our sketches of the seve

of Bolton, Hildreth, Parkman, or acting with the " liberal" par. ressed great astonishment at the minittee; said that, as members nothing of the Pastoral Associa Conference, that to give up the odox majority in not suffering a iberal" gentlemen and ladies in tions to show their disapprows in a private way, and othm this object. So eager were me, no friend of the report in rthodox member, could get at length Dr. Wisner obtained the ne ground of the question in some years by the major. ing a preacher, had not yet character of the sermon.

t a Concio ad Clerum, a disn as such, on the doctrines of es and duties of the ministerial on," prepared in 1820, by a Dr. Porter of Roxbury, Rev., and Rev. Dr. Codman, and an, and Convention. This Sketch, Cotton Mather as saying, This Sketch, in 1726, "There is now ta io ad Clerum) a sermon to on of Ministers, on the day ir number, chosen to it by the preceding year." And ng a list of the preachers to as far as could be ascerls, " From an inspection of the Discourse has always trity sermon, but a Con. lty then, said Dr. W., is n, from two thirds to ber of members, cannot, be chosen, a person Clerum, a discourse on responsibilities and duviews of both they serintially erroneous. And iences in this particnable rights as a maity, and accused of un-Dr. W., at some length, e collections had been beral" party in Boston

now their disapproba the majority, he said eral" persons, to inflict for exercising their unlience to the dictates of n destitute and deser said he could not and e testimony of some t. There must be some that any inhabitant of a motive. \* Dr. W. t, because it would restention in the Conse the amount of annual rphans. He was often remarks by "liberal" that the facts and state. e in their simple form Dr. Lowell had comcarried to adjourn till ter the opening of the Dr. Lowell concluded in attempting to show course said to be pur-Boston to show their he majority of Convennation, but the interwho had preceded him. the Convention sermon neio ad Clerum," and be its character now. WELL, commencing in the good nature, g difficulty which could not doubt but every honest convictions of ew subjects differently, hat we cannot see with

> rmation which each
> and. But this liberking in defence of
> we may contradict
> we them mental pain,
> are founded do not
> have the privilege have the privilege sposing the fallacy of difference of opinion in us? What does it ominations of Chris-of obliging us to har-agree, that we ought b! The Doctor ob-The Doctor ob-rally agreeing with urdinal doctrine, yet in reference to bap-perate together. So punions of ordination s from all the others . We have ou on. We have our to principles of the sedingly variant,—usly harmonize on the copinions of the wo courses to be tathemselves to perlie principle of reolumnary separation luntary separation

the great object arious causes we would obtain it. As the liberty of think-ecting according to our he liberty of others to

fty or perhaps not Convention were say, that the misaid the Doctor, a number of far-an extensive field, ed very har harvest. But in brought forward, bited the opinion, best to sow the light of doing so, acrow-minded, and for the majority to rity might be very while the majority res, and in fact that

Gov. Phillips, a mount of his an-

when Maine was separated from Massachusetts shall, in all future time, be paid over to the Congregational Charitable Society of Maine, for the use of the indigent widows and that while children of the Congregational ministers of that State. 2. That the amount to be thus paid over to the Congregational Charitable Society of Maine shall be in the proportion of the whole number of Congregational ministers actually settled and having pastoral charges in Maine, to the whole number in Massachusetts, at the time when the separation took place." And a committee was appointed "to inquire and report as to the amount of funds which belonged to this Convention and were at their disposal at the time

Ardnesday in May.

For Rev. Dr. Brown of Hadley was appointed 2d

MASSACHUSETTS SABBATH SCHOOL UNION. ASSACHUSE ITS SABBATH SCHOOL UNION. ASSACHUSE TS ABBATH SCHOOL CANDA The public meeting of this Society, took place on Thursathernoon, May 26, in the Park Street Meeting-Heuse, a house was falled to overflowing at an early hour, and interest of the occasion was greatly increased by the searce of a large number of children, and especially by performances of Mr. Mason's Juvenile Choir. The screen he known only to those who were present, the was felt by the audience in listening to the harmsof affaith voices, singing, "Suffer little children to some to me," Ac., and

I was a more affecting appeal than the most laboured less could have been urging the importance of teach-whildren early to sing, from love to his name, the uses of the great Creator.

The meeting was opened with present by Rev. Dr. Ed.

is of the great creator.

e meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Eds., of Andover. The Annual Report of the Board of agers was read by the Secretary, Rev. Mr. Bullard. gets was read by the Secretary, Rev. Mr. Bullard, r sketches of the several addresses delivered on this in-ning occasion, must be necessarily meagre and indis-we stood on the extreme border of the assembly, found it difficult to hear a series of connected sen-

resolution was offered by the Rev. Mr. H, of Providence:

. That the Report of the Board, of which extracts have read, be accepted, and circulated under their direction, nover dwelt upon the cheering fact, that Sabbath extended so widely through the earth. The asbefore him was only a member of one great family, their powerful influence upon the salvation of sonls, outsitated the value of these as their powerful influence upon the salvation of souls, in constituted the value of these schools: to them were indebted for the power, the frequency, and the greated of our revivals of religion. The only thing, he resked, that was left for our invention was the manner of sing the truth;—many glorious discoveries had been advanted in its application, as well as in that of merical power; many more were doubtless to be made.—both School instruction was among the best means to a this object: it gave an increase of pious industry, the would as surely secure a more abundant larvest as present of agricultural industry. These schools were some to be done for the conversion of sinners. ore to be done for the conversion of somers viy: they numbered not less than two loundersd cachers, who weekly studied the Scriptures for and improvement, and upon whose hearts the making adults improvement. making abiding impressions: they put into circu-panded thousand excellent books, which were most beneficial influence; they were giving a more general knewledge of the Bible, and en-

When Dr. Beecher had concluded, a motion was made by Pr. Woods, and adopted, "that the report of the Committee on the subject of choosing a Convention preacher lice on the subject of choosing a Convention may be subject of choosing a Convention was entured to the lice of the convention.

The Convention then proceeded to the choice of a section of truth. Education in most cases, decided the deather, and as he chose Luther, a fit meather, and

and observed:

He rejoiced that he lived in an age which was so highly distinguished for its privileges and religious advancement; that while worldly philosophy predicted that it was as easy for the Ethiopian to change his skin as to alter the habits of men, we had such promises of success in the gos-pel, and witnessed such marvellous transformations of cha-

pel, and witnessed such marvellous transformations of cha-cater. He expatiated upon the salutary influence which sabath school instruction exerted upon the minds of the children, restraining them from the commission of occours acts, and pointing them to that Saviour who had said, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid-chem not, for such is the kingdom of heaven."

The Rev. Mr. CHOULES, of Newport, R. I. offered the allowing teacher.

Resulted, That the moral influence which Sabbath schools have bested, should secure the warm approbation of every patriot and

The Rev. Dr. FAV, of Charlestown, rising to second the The Kev. Dr. Fav. of Charlestown, rising to second the resolution, said he believed the plan proposed was perfectly feasible. He stated as interesting fact, relative to contributions which had been made among his own people, for the purpose of supplying the West with books and teachers. What had been done in his church, might be done in others. What a glorious company of teachers would thus be enabled to go out to that immense but destitute region. And surely anothing but the blessing of God would be wanted to convert all the dwellers of the Valley in the Mississippi.

[Ch. Matchman.

AUXILIARY FOREIGN MISSION SOCIETY OF

BOSTON AND VICINITY. This Society held its anniversary at Park-street Meeting-House, on Thursday evening, May 26. Jours Taplay, Esq President of the Society in the chair.— Taplay, Esq President of the Society in the chair.— The Asnual Report of the Society was read by the Secretary, Rev. E. W. Penny. The receipts the past year amount to \$5,982,56 ets, being \$1,239,77 above those of last year. On motion of Rev. Mr. Holley, of New Bedford, it was voted that the Report be printed. Rev. Berlau Green offered the following Reso-

Mr. G. supported the Resolution in an interesting Mr. G. supported the Resolution in an interesting address. In consequence of the diminution in the receipts of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, the Board have been constrained to limit their operations, and in some instances to diminish the appropriations to Missionary Stations, so that the Missionaries have been obliged to say to applicants for admission to their schools, "Go back to your wanderings, we cannot instruct you." 15 young men, who are urgently wanted in the field, are ready to go,—but unless the cluriches come to the work, must be detained. Said Mr. G. "I have a brother, who took his Bible in his hand, and forsook the comforts of civilized life, that he might tell the heathen of who took his tobe in his hand, and forsook the com-forts of civilized life, that he might tell the heathen of the salvation of Jesus. And now from the isles of the soa his voice comes—'help, help.' I am under the same obligations to the Saviour who redeemed, to the Spirit who I trust has renewed me, as he. Can I hear his appeal numoved?" He spoke of the erroneous im-pression among Christians that missionaries were under received belignium. ceculiur obligations to give themselves wholly to Christ; obligations that did not rest on others.

Rev. Dr. Edwards, of Andover, seconded the reso-

Hen. SAMEEL HUBBARD, of Boston, presented a resolution expressive of the loss which the church has conscience, so that the preaching of the gua-

whose sun went down,

"As sets the morning star,
Which goes not out in darkness,
But fades away into the light of heaven,"—

Dr. Beekener urged upon all who had not found the Saviour, to seek without delay an interest in him, and closed the meeting with prayer.—[Ch. Hatchmun.

LAST MOMENTS OF MR. EVARTS. The following particulars are abridged from the Charles

ton Observer of the 14th ult.

ton Observer of the 14th ult.

Saturday evening, he remarked, "to-morrow is the rest of the Holy Sabbath. I may be in eternity before it arrives. My mind is so weak, I canno pursue a train of thought, but I bless God it is tranquil. Not my will, but thine, O God, be done." After taking a little gruel, he said, I shall require but little more nourishment in this world. My work is almost done.—Jesus reigns—Blessed be he—I wish to be as a penitient sinner at the foot of the cross." About nine o'clock he breathed out a short but comprehensive prayer in interrupted and brokes petitions, making, at its close, a full and entire surrender of body and sout into the Redeemer's hands, and said, "O dear Saviour, if this site has night I have to pray on earth, let my unworthy prayer be exchanged for praise in thy kingdom above. Amen, Amen."

The control of the co

The Remains of Mr. Evarts arrived in Boston on Monday last, and funeral solemnities were observed in Park-treet Church yesterday afternoon. Sermor by Dr. Beecher.

TO THE FRIENDS AND PATRONS OF THE AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY, AND ESPECIALLY TO AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.

It is estimated that at least six thousand dollars will be It is estimated that at least six thousand dollars will be wanted to meet the appropriations which must be made by the Parent Society on the Second Wednesday of July next. At present however, there is but eighteen hundred dollars in the Treasury. It was stated in the last annual Report that every dollar of funds, current or permanent, has been expended which are at the deposit of the Parectors. Under these circumstances, it is exmeatly requisited, that Auxiliary Societies, former beneficiaries, and friends and beneficitors generally will transmit to the Treasury as early as possible, whatever among they may have to give, and benefactors generally will transmit to the Treasury as early as possible, whatever amount they may have to give, or which they may be able to raise for the Schetty. Col-lectors will render essential service, in this time of need, by taking up all subscriptions which may now be due and forwarding the same to the Treasurer of the Parent Society, or to the Treasurer of any one of us Branches. Boston, June 1, 1831. E. Correltius, Sec'y.

The Editors of the Christian Mirror, New-Hampshire Observer, Vermont Chronicle, Connecticut Observer, and New-Haven Intelligencer are respectfully requested to copy the above.

NOTICES. The Norfolk Aux. Ed. Society will hold their fifteenth anniversary at Stoughton, in the Rev. Dr. Park's meeting house, on Wednesday 8th of June next.—Meeting for business at 10 o'clock—for public worship at elevation o'clock, A. M. A sermon will be delivered by the Rev. J. Perkins—a contribution will be a keep up in a pid for the contribution will be a keep up in a pid for the contribution will be a keep up in a pid for the contribution will be a keep up in a pid for the contribution will be a keep up in a pid for the contribution will be a keep up in a pid for the contribution will be a keep up in a pid for the contribution will be a keep up in a pid for the contribution will be a keep up in a pid for the contribution. Perkins—a contribution will be taken up in aid of the in-portant objects of the Society.

S. Gill, Sec'y.

May 26, 1831.

The Middlesex Aux. Education Society will meet in

The Harmony Conference of Chbs. will meet at North-ridge, on Tuesday, June 14th, at 9 o'clock A. M. Westboro, May 23. E. Rockwood, Clerk.

### SECULAR SUMMARY.

FOREIGN.

FOREIGN.

Great Events in Poland.—Very gratifying intelligence has been received of the success of the Poles in their struggle for liberty. On the 9th of April they gained a victory over the Russians. 3000 or 4000 prisoners, and 500 officers—also many cannon. To this is added the defeat of the Russian army under Field Marshal Diebitsch, with the loss of 25,000 men, killed and wounded, and 60 pieces of cannon. The Russian army was considered as essentially destroyed. The battle commenced on the 5th of April, and lasted till the 7th. Besides, Wilm was said to be in the hands of the "wolutionus", with other positions, while the plague had appeared in the rear of the Russians. During the action, the Lithuanians and Tollymans who served in the Russian Army, turned their arms against the Muscovites, and powerfully contributed to the success of the battle. The insurrection in Albania and Rothin takes a character very dangerous to the Ottoman Porte.

The Religh Companylar in chief at Siedles apparents.

Orte.
The Polish Commander in chief, at Siedler, announces

with supplied.

Mr. Stevens, who has recently visited England in be-half of the Camdon and Amboy rail road company, brings frome with bim a large locomotive steam carriage, and such parts of one or two others as would be difficult, in his opin-ion, to be furnished immediately. Mr. S. is of opinion, that few or none of the rail roads laid in this country will stand the operation of a locomotive steam engine of an effi-cient power. U. S. Gazeite

The Cher hees .- The Georgia goard, under commission from the executive of that State, have made new and repeated search for white men at the in ssionary stations, but with hitle success. They disturbed religious meetings on the

debath, in two or three instances.

A late number of the Richmond Enquirer states, upon the A late number of the Richmond Enquirer states, upon the authority of a gentleman entitled to credit, that Mr. Ran-dolph, before his acceptance of the Russian mission succes-sively declined that to France and to England; because he thought a brief residence at St. Petersburgh would be more conducive to his health.—Nat. Int.

conductive to los health.—Nat. Int.

Medical School of Maine.—The course of Medical
Lectures at Howdoon College for ISM closed on Saturday,
May 14. Twenty six Candidates for the Degree of M. D.
passed a satisfactory examination before the Faculty of
Madicine.

Casualty.—The Salem Register relates the particulars of the drowning of three young men in the North River, by the sinking of a boat, on Wednesday. Their names were William T. Demeritt, and True Demeritt, (braihers) tastives of New Hampshire, and Patrick Foye, a native of Ireland. The eldest of the brothers was to have been married in four dress of the second second of the second seco

The semi-annual meeting of the Worcester North Conference of Churches will be held at Princeton, on Wednesday, the 15th of June. Services to commence at ten o'clock with a sermon.

The Churches will remember, it is hoped, that they voted at their last meeting to recommend to their respective Sabbath School societies, to send delegates to this neeting for the purpose of forming within their bounds, a Sabbath school Union.

A. Phillips, Scribe of Conf.

Princeton, May 29, 1831.

The Harmony Conference of Chbs. will meet at Northbridge, on Tuesday, June 14th, at 9 o'clock A. M.

The Committee on accounts has been directed to report on the expediency of repealing all laws relating to the support of State Paupers.

How S.

How S.

How S.

How W. B. Cathoun was reelected Speaker, and P. W. Warren Clerk, by nearly unonimous votes. After several unsuccessful ballotings for a Chaplain, the Speaker was authorised to invite Dr. Beecher, Rev. S. Streeter, and Rev. E. S. Gamett, to officiate as such, alternately, during the session. These geatlemen had the highest number of votes on all the ballots.

The com. on banks and banking are instructed to inquire into the expediency either of repealing the statute which requires the Banks in this Commonwealth to make use of Perkins's Streetype Pitth, or of taking measures to secure obedience to that statute.

Several projects for an amendment of the continuion to reduce the number of Representatives have been presented, and are all referred to a committee consisting of one from each congressional district. Information also is called for respecting the number of days at each resiston, and the number of members of each legislature since the separation of Maine. The above com. are charged also with the inquirry whether it is expedient to abolish or diminish the number of the Council, and altering the manner of electing the account of apportioning the same according to population.

An order has been submitted, respecting the abolition of longitsonment for Polit.

There are four distinct petitions before the Legistature for memperation for Rail Roads between Boston and Providence—one of them is from the proprietors of the Turnpike.

NEW BOOKS.

A NEW Translation of the Book of Psalms, with an introduction by Geo. R. Noyes.

The There Histories. The History of an Enthusiast. The History of a Nonchalant. The History of a Realist. By Maria Jane Jersbury.

On the Formation of the Christian Character. Addressed to thuse who are seeking to lead a Religious Life. By Henry Ware, p. Professor of Pulpit Eloqueace and Pastoral care in Harvard University.

The Timer of the Society by Harriet Martineau.

Family Library, No. XX. History of chivalry and the Crusades; by G. R. James, Esq. Just received and for sale by Peirce & Parker, No. 9 Combill. J. L.

WH.SON ON THE SABBATH.

JUST published by CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47
Washington St. Boston.
THE DIVINE ALTHORITY AND PERPETUAL
OBLIGATION OF THE LORD'S DAY, asserted in Seven Sermons, delivered at the parish church of St. Mary,
Islongton, in the months of July and August, 1830. By
DASIEL WILSON, A. M. Author of Lectures on the Evidence of Christonius, First American edition, with an dences of Christianity. First American edition, with ad lutroductory Preface by Rev. Dr. Woods, of Andover, Contents. Service I. The Institution of a Week-Contention Prefer by Rev. 19t. Woods, of Additive.
Contention Service I. The Institution of a Weekby Sabbath in Paradise, and its continued Authority, until
the delivery of the Moral Law. Services II. The Authority and Dignity of the Sabbath under the law of Moses.
—Services III. The Sabbath vindicated, under the Gospel from Phorisaical unstrities, and set forth in more than
its original Pagnity and Glory.—Services IV. The Sabbath transferred by Divine authority, from the Seventh to
the First day of the week, or Lord's day.—Services V.
The Practical Duties of the Christian Sabbath.—Services V.
The Practical Duties of the Christian Sabbath.—Services VII. The composite of the right Observation
of the Sabbath with the exist of the opposite abuse.—Serwes VII. The Guilt which is contracted by Christian nastions in proportion as the Lord's day is openly profuned.

"These sermons, which I most devoutly wish may be circulated and read through the United States, suggest the only method of enforcing the sanctification of the Sabbath,
which seems to me to promise any real success. Let men

which seems to me to promise any real success. Let be addressed on the subject from the pulpit and the and let them be addressed, as this author addresses the of New Hampshire, and Patrick Foye, a native of related. The either of the brothers was to have been marked in a few days.

Tight Lacing.—At Kutztowa, Pa., on Saunday week, it a dancing party, a young lady, the daughter of Mr. John lengle, of Maideur reck township, while dancing, suddenly did to the floor lifefess. The cause of her dasth was athlead to tight lacing, and consequently excessive fatigue on dancing.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.
A quorum was formed in each house on Wednesday, May 5th. This was the two hundredth, and list May election, theing ascertained that the votes of the people are in favor failering the time of election to the list Wednesday in annary, and aboloshing the summer session. Gov. Limion and Lt. Gov. Winthrop, being reelected, took the achis of office on Friday.

In convention on Saturday, Measers, Rossel Freeman, and Sanga, Bezabed Taft Jr. Josah J. Fiske, and John asks were elected Counsellors. E. D. Bangs was relected Counsellors. The Middlesex Aux. Education Society will meet in Loveell at the vestry of the Rev. Mr. Blanchard's Meeting house, on Tuesday the 14th of June, at half past three o'clock, P. M. The Directors are requested to meet at three o'clock. The public meeting of the Society will be at half past 7, in the evening of the same day, whom there will be addresses by different individuals, and a collection in aid of the charitable object of the Society.

The next Annual Meeting of the Palestine Missionary Society will be held at Rev. Mr. Shekkon's Meeting for business at 10 o'clock, A. M. Semon, Report and Addresses, at 2, P. M. when a collection will be taken in layor of the important objects of the society.

Braintree, May 25.

Jenas Perring.

### From the Religious Intelligencer. SABBATH MORNING.

See!—Heaven wakes Earth.—I hear an answering sigh From the soft winds, as they unfurl their wings Impalpable, and kiss the dimpling streams With whispering melody.—Methinks the Sea Murmureth in tono subdued,—and Nature smiles

Murmureth in tone subdued,—and Nature smiles
As if upon her raptur'd breast she caught
The breath of Deity.—
Hail, hallow'd Morn!—
That binds a yoke on Vice.—Dropping her head,
She by her quaint hypocrisy doth prove
How beautiful is Virtue.—Eve may light
Her orgies up again, but at this hour
She trembleth, and is still.—Hemility
From the cleft rock which she hath hid, doth mark
The girded majesty of God go by,
And kneeling, wins a blessing.—Grief forgoes
Her bitterness, and round the tear-wet urn
Twines sweet and simple flowers.—But best firm Faith
Enjoys this holy season.—She doth raise Enjoys this holy season.——She doth raise Her eye and talk with angels,—till the soul That by the thraldom of the week was bow'd And crush'd and spent, doth like the enfranchis'd slave Leap high to put its glorious garments on.

### WHY IS THY SPIRIT SAD?

Why is my spirit sad?

Because 'tis parting each succeeding year,
With something that it used to hold more of
Than aught that now remains;
Because the past, like a receding sail,
Flits into dimness, and the lonely gale
O'er vacant waters reigns.
Why is my solvesting.

Why is my spirit sad?

Alas! ye did not know the lost—the dead.
Who loved with me of yore green paths to tread—
The paths of young romance:
Ye never stood with us meath summer skies.
Nor saw the rich light of their tender eyes—
The Edea of their glance.

The Each of their glance.

Why is my spirit sad?

Have not the beautiful been taken away.—

Are not the noble hearted turned to clay—
Wither?d in root and stem?

I see that others, in whose looks are lit

The radiant joys of youth, are round me yet.—

But not—but not like them!

The radiant joys is just that like them!

I would not be less sad!

My days of mirth are past. Irroops o'er my brow
The sheaf of care in sieldy paleness now,—

The present is around me:

Would that the future were both come and gone,
And that I lay where, neath a nameless stone,

Crush'd feelings could not wound me.

[Ch. Index.

### PARENT'S DEPARTMENT.

ON CHILDREN'S AMUSEMENTS.

I am persuaded that parents would do well for their children and for themselves also, if, instead of leaving them to provide their amusements in their own way, they would turn their attention to benevolent pursuits and furnish them with mean to engage in them. Human happiness consists chiefly in the parsuit of some engaging end. It is the purest and the most lasting when the end is not only innocent but virtuous, pleasing to God and beneficent to man, adapted to exercise the benevolent feelings, to elevate the moral sense, and to improve the understanding. Children is deed can form but a very confused idea of either of these objects, but confused as it is, it is the idea of some great good, beneficent to man and pleas-ing to God. With this view of it, the object will interest them, and they can take pleasure in the means by which they are taught complishment. Activity in any engaging pursuit is the delight of children; and they will have it and must have it, of some kind or other, be it what it may. For the want of something better they will take up with any trivial pastime, rather than have nothing to do, and change it for another a hundred times in a day, because it soon ceases to please them, and yet they are not happy without it. Too often their amusements are much worse than frivoleus: they are corrupting to then and perhaps mischievous to others. The habits moreover which are formed by them do not cea when the years of childish mirth are past; they continue in after life, and are frequently the found tains of much vice and misery. tion of the depravity and the wretchedness of on world is generated by the amusements of childhood. How important is it therefore to the community; how important especially to the well-being of the children themselves, and to the comfort of the parents who look to them as the hope of their declining years, that they take care of their chil dren's pastimes. Your children are accountable beings; they are destined for eternity; they are candidates for Heaven—for the society of angels and fellowship with God. Is it enough for them and fellowship with God. 18 it enough for them if their amusements do no harm? Ought they not to be productive of good, as far as it is practi-cable to make them so? All that you allow to them must be innocent; but a goodly pertion of them may be useful; and it is the latter only that will improve their understandings and their hearts. Propose to your children some benevolent object which may interest them, and which it is in their power to promote, without painful exertion in-deed, but not without activity. Cause them to and that in promoting it, they will benefit their fellow men and perform an acceptable ser-vice to God. While they are engaged with it, procure for them little tracts or periodicals which they can obtain information relative to it and to other objects of a similar character They will now read on such subjects with attention. They will begin to thank for themselves and to feel too. The understanding is enlighten ed and the heart is warmed, and in the same measure the enjoyment they find in it is increased. Such an object will last them through years. It will call away their minds from frivolous diversions and keep them in useful exercise, because it will always give them something to do. Their will always give them something to do. Their activity in it will be without sin; it will form in them habits of reflection, of industry, of economy, of benevolence and of piety; their pleasures will be virtueus as well as innocent, and their minds will rise above low and trivial pursuits. In this ner, a character full of dignity and worth will formed, society is benefited, the kingdom of Heaven is spread, and much of the elements of happiness is prepared for the children and for - Ger. Ref. Mag. their parents.

# MISCELLANY.

VALLEY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

The colonies which are occasionally removing from New-England to this Valley, may seem to many, as diminishing the wealth, population and enterprise of the Eastern States. Some are ready to feel as if New-England could not afford to part with so many of her most active and hardy But the consideration of the increase of their usefulness ought to reconcile us to their migration. There is another consideration which ought not to be forgotten. The whole of that wide Valley must, ere long, be filled with inhabitants. It bemust, ere long, be filled with: innaumants. It is comes a question of immense consequence to the Eastern States; what shall be the character of unknown to the ancient Christian Church, but the character of poish origin, and deemed useless by their babits, their language, their origin? If the first settlers shall be from New-England, not only will the babits, the morals and the religion of New-England gain the ascendancy, but the emigrants themselves and their children, will be bound to the place of their origin, by the cords of love. Every stamily that removes to the work-ing clergy reduced to abject poverty, obliged to subsist on charity, and even to receive the cast-off samily that removes to the work-ing clergy reduced to abject poverty, obliged to subsist on charity, and even to receive the cast-off samily that removes to the ancient Christian Church, but which are of Popish origin, and deemed useless by almost all persons, are receiving annually many thousands a year from the funds of the cords of the Church for no adequate service, there are many of the work-ing clergy reduced to abject poverty, obliged to subsist on charity, and even to receive the cast-off family that removes to the west, adds a new these remote sections are thus united in feeling and marketion, even if the interests of the two should that in 1813, as appeared from official returns,

ometimes be at variance, the remembrance of a common origin will soothe the irritation which may arise from clashing interests. But let that vast Valley be filled by emigrants from Europe-discordant among themselves in origin, in language, in habits and in religion—as well as discordant in all these respects from the Atlantic States, and what bands can be found of strength enough to hold the Union together? A sameness of interest might possibly counterbalance the diversity of feeling arising from their different origin, habits and religion—but when the repulsion of dissimilar interests should coincide with the other causes of repellency, our confederacy would soon be sundered .- Ct. Obs.

THE CLAIMS OF MICHIGAN. The Editor of the Detroit Courier has adverted to the fact, that peculiar interest has been excited in New England in favor of Indiana and Illinois, which was produced by the means of public addresses among us and appeals in the public prints. The results were that great efforts have been made to establish a college in Illinois upon a large scale, and to establish Sabbath Schools there, with oth-

er means of promoting the moral improvement of the Mississippi valley. He would, howev-

er, turn our attention farther north also, and thus enters his appeal in favor of Michigan. "We trust we shall not be suspected of envy of the fair prospects of our neighbors and brethren, if, in behalf of Michigan, we seek to excite the friends of education and religion in the States, to make similar efforts to improve the condition of the numerous newly

settled communities within its borders. " From the statement we published last week, it appears that there is in the Territory, one clergyman to every 886 inhabitants; a fair supply, if the population were compact-Scattered as it is, however, the average number to which each clergyman ministers weekly does not, probably, exceed 300; so that there are 20,000 persons in the Territory, who are yet to be furnished with pastors. To this number a large addition will be made the present season; at the close of which there will not be far from 25,000 persons, destitute of religious teaching and ordinances. Michigan, then, presents to christian benevolence, her claim for aid in supporting at least 25 clergymen, in addition to the number now stationed here.

" Michigan has other claims on the friends of Education. There is, in this city, a University, to which large grants of land have been made, at different times by the National Government, from the greater part of which however, no income can be realized, and no part of which can be sold. If the whole could now be turned into money, the institution would be well endowed. At present, however, it can hardly be numbered among the literary institutions in the Territory. The Trustees have rendered a good service to the cause of education, by permitting the buildings to be occupied for the purposes of common Incorporated Academies exist in Ann Arbor, Auburn and White Pigeon, and acts of incorporation will be requested of the next Legislative Council, for additional ones in Pontiac and other townships. There are, in Detroit, excellent Seminaries for young ladies and young gentlemen, and measures are in progress to open good common English schools the present season. In Monroe, Bloomfield, Troy, Pontiac, White Pigeon, and no doubt in other places of which we have not heard, these humble but necessary and most useful institutions are in a flourishing condition. It may be safely estimated, however, we think, that from 1-3 to 1-2 of the children, of an age to receive instruction, are not in the enjoyment of the means of education. For aid in obtaining for them those means, Michigan presents her claim to the friends of education

" It cannot be necessary that we urge these claims for intellectual and religious teaching on the favorable consideration of the descendants of those, whose first care, on their arrival in this country, was to crect temples and colleges and school-houses. It cannot be necessary, that we should urge these claims upon those, whose hearts have been impressed by the benevolent spirit of religious truth, and whose minds have been elevated by being imbued with all good learning. The facts, we have stated, require no such urgency, to convince them of the necessity of an immediate and vigorous effort, in behalf of this rapidly growing

# CHURCH REFORM.

A very animated debate took place in the British House of Lords on the evening of Feb. 10th, relative to church tithes, non-residence of clergy, &c. It would seem from the number of petitions which are pouring into Parliament on this subject, that the people of England are growing weary of the abuses which so extensively prevail in this de-partment of the public service. There is need enough of reform, both for the sake of the church ad the tax-payers. Religion never flourished, that religion we mean, which will stand the test of the final day,—when its followers reposed on beds of roses; when its unnisters either possessed or de-sired a superabundance of the good things of this life; when the pulpit was coveted as a medium of thing whatever, save an honest desire to promote the best interests of men. We know well that ma-ny clergymen of the church of England are examples of piety and every good work; and if there are too many of the contrary character, it is a nat ural consequence of the circumstances in which

We have before us a statement, from which it appears that the clergy of England and Ireland (meaning those of the Established Church) receive annually £8,896,000 from 6,000,000 hearers, while the clergy of all the Christian world besides receive only £8,852,000, from 198,000,000 hearers! A petition recently presented to his Majesty from a clergyman in Somersetshire, states, "that whilst the average income of the Bishops is ten thousand pounds a year, in addition to great pat-ronage, there are nearly three thousand Curates whose stipend is less than £90 a year, and more clothes of their compassionate neighbors." And in respect to non-residence, Lord King remarked

clergymen.'

The amount of tithes belonging to livings in the gift of the Crown, the Bishops, and the Ecclesiastical Corporations, is estimated by an English writer at £81,250,000, and of tithes belonging to livings in the gift of individuals, at £48,000,000.—

Total tithes £129,250,000. Estates in England 30,000,000 pounds; in Ireland, 18,200,000. Total value of Church property in England and Ireland, 177,450,0001.

Can it be wondered that such a train of evils should awaken the carnest solicitude of those who daily suffer by them? In any other country but England, they would create a revolution. And even there, it is impossible to say that the patience of the people will endure much longer. Both the Government and higher Clergy seem to be aware of this; and a partial reform will be undertaken It is stated that the Archbishop of Canterbury has prepared a bill to regulate the tithe system, and render the distribution of ecclesiastical revenue more equal. "We trust," the paper from which we quote this remark, "that his Grace will not stop here. The most crying evil in the Church is the system of pluralities; and we would recommend petitions to His Majesty, as head of the Church, to abolish them altogether.-This would not be revolution, but reform; for in the early ages of the Church, in Popish times, be it remembered, the abomination of pluralities was loudly condemned and in many instances, absolutely resisted by the Primates."—Journ. of Commerce.

THE REFORMATION HAS ADVANCED LEARNING.

Within the last three centuries, more than twenty Universities have been founded in Germany, of which three-fourths are Protestant. There are 36 Universities in Germany, 19 Protestant and 17 Catholic, while the Catholic population is double the Protestant. No reasonable person, says Villers, will doubt that the Protestant Universities have the advantage in the instruction given. It will not, says he, be thought very innsistent to say, that there is more real knowledge in one single University, such as Jena. Halle or Gottingen, than in the eight Spanish Universi-Jago de Compostella, Alcala, Oribuela, &c. The Protestants have founded and endowed a great number of schools; because their existence de-pends on their being the best informed. The Refortion is essentially learned-it received its imdse from Science, and can only be supported Science-knowledge is an affair of State in the ormed nations. To the Reformation, the young of that day, and all that have followed them and that shall follow us, are indebted for the mildst, and at the same time, the most efficacious methods of instruction .- Grimke's Reflections.

### DISTINGUISHING CRACE

The following singular incident we lately heard arrated by a gentleman of our acquaintance, as an authentic fact which he had the means of establishing; and as we have every reason to put the most implicit confidence in his veracity, we can only express our surprise at never having seen it noticed before. Several years ago there was a charity sermon given out to be preached ne Sabbath evening, in a Dissenting chapel at a ca-port town of the west of England. When the preacher ascended the pulpit, he thus addres-ed his hearers: "My brethren, before proceeding to the duties of this evening, allow me to relate a ort anecdote. Many years have elapsed was last within the walls of this house. Upon that evening the pastor of the congregation of which many now present must have formed a part) addressed his hearers for the same benevont purpose as that for which I am now about to ppeal to you. Amongst the hearers came three vil-disposed young men, with the intention, not nly of scotling at the minister of God, but with ulting him. After the minister had spoken a few sentences, one of the three said, "Let us be at him now;" but the second replied, "No, stop till ve hear what he makes of this point," The ter went on fo' some time, when the second said,
We've heard enough now—throw!" But the hird interfered saying, "He is not so foolish as I expected, let us hear him out." The preacher expected, let us hear him out." concluded his discourse without being interrupted, and then went home amidst the blessings of his rearers, and with the approbation of God in his heart. "Now mark me, my brethren-of these three young met, one of them was executed a few months ago at Newgate for fergery—the second at this moment acs under sentence of death in the jail of this city for murder-the other," continued the minister with great emotion,-" the third, through the infinite goodness of God, is even now about to address you-listen to him! [London paper.

Religious Newspepers enforce the practical inferences of faithful Preaching.

It does not exactly answer for a minister, in applying a sermen upon the subject of systematic self-denial for the sake of giving something to promote the cause of Christ, to say to Mr. you ought to give up keeping your riding horse, and get your exercise on foot by visiting the poor and praying with them; or to say to Mr. \*\*\* your subscription to the Missionary Society is not half as large as it might be, if you would abandon the use of tobacco. But some remark in a religious newspaper-some little anecdote or incidental pression in a published letter, may come direct-home to the heart of the pious reader, and afford that specific application of a sermon, upon which the minister could not have ventured. An inquiring, teachable young Christian, was reading our paper the other day and he met with an ac ount of a man who had given up tobacco for the sake of giving a few dollars more a year, to the cause of his Master. He instantly adopted the same resolution, remarking as he stated the fact to me; "this is one of the benefits of taking a good Christian paper."—[Epis. Watch.

Ejaculatory Prayer .- "It is recorded of one of the reformers, that when he had acquited himself in a public disputation with great credit to his Master's cause, a friend begged to see the notes which he had been observed to write, supp that he had taken down the arguments of his opponents, and sketched the substance of his own Greatly was he surprised to find that his otes consisted simply of these ciaculatory petiions; 'more light, Lord-more light-more light!" And how was the spirit of prayer compressed and illustrated in these short aspirations!—Could they fail of success? 'If any of you lack wisdom, let him ask of God, that giveth to all men liberally and upbraideth not; and it shall be given him. James i. 5. Greenham, being asked his judgment of some important matters, answered, 'sir, neither am I able to speak, nor you to hear, for we have not prayed. I may indeed talk, and you may an swer, as natural men; but we are not prepared to confer as children of God."

### WESTERN AFRICA. Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Liberia, of Nov. 1 1830, to his friend in Boston.

DEAR SIR,-I have suffered much since my arrival, but God in his mercy has seen proper to spare me, while our lamented Agent, Dr. Anderson, and three Missionaries from the distant land of Germany, have been called from their labours to give an account of their stewardship. The number of deaths also among the new comers,

"there were only 4,183 residents, out of 10,558 has been quite alarming; -- for out of 130, on the two expeditions per Liberia and Montgomery, about 50 have died. Our friends in America are wrong in the idea, that after they pay the passage of an emigrant, no other expense will be neces sary; they should bear in mind, that this emigrant is to have the fever of the country, and perhaps be unable to labour for six months at least, during the whole of which time, he is to be supported

I am much pleased with the face of the try, and also with many of the tribes. They re-mind me of the different races of Indians in America: though you have none to bear compar ison with the Mandingoes and Foulahs, the most of whom read and write Arabic fluently. I have not seen many of the latter, but the former are every day coming and departing from the settlement; they are a race of traders, dealing in every thing. They bring considerable specie into the Colony. Our schools are progressing but slowly from the want of funds, and suitable instructers I want to see more of New-England laws and customs. I have been unable to collect but few curiosities as yet, though the country, I believe, has many. I have hardly been off the Cape. I had almost forgotten to inform you, that this spot was once a most celebrated one for the Slave

Frade: and even at this day, we have enough of them a little to the windward and leeward. fore now, you have heard of the death of Dru Miguel, the noted slaver, of whom some mention s made in one of the numbers of the Herald .-He was killed in battle with a few of our colonists at Little Bossa. In the United States, you believe that the Slave Trade is nearly at an end; but far different is the case. Thousands are annually shipped from the Western Coast of Africa. We have just heard of the capture of a large frigate built Guinea-man off the Calabar Coast by His Britannic Majesty's Ship Primrose, after an action of over one hour: one hundred and six were killed on board the slaver, and three times were the boarders from the Primrose repulsed. She is now safely in Sierra Leone, with 500 slaves on board; and it was intended to take 12 or 1500 slaves. Part of the crew were on shore at the time with the first and second officers. We are in daily expectation of our Agent, Dr. Mecklin with an expedition.—Ch. Watchman.

### USE OF ARDENT SPIRITS IN BOSTON.

There is reason to believe that the use of Brandy Rum is much lessened in the country by the efforts made to enlighten the people. But in our own city this evil still presents itself in highful magnitude. The number of intoxicated persons seen in our streets show the continued prevalence of this habit; and the authentic statement of licenced houses, supported principally by run drinkers, proves to a demonstration the existence and the ex-

tent of the vice.

The following is a certified statement of the houlicensed to vend ardent spirits in this city.

· I certify that the following licenses were gran ted by the Board of Aldermen in the year 1830, from Jan. 1 to December 31.

Victuallers, 594 Retailers. 22 Confectioners, 4-690 Signed, S. F. McCLEARY, City Clerk"

If we suppose only ten persons to frequent each of these places daily, which must be far short of the real amount, it will give the sum of six thousand and nine hundred persons who are in the habit of using ardent spirits daily. To these must be added a further number, who frequent houses where liquor is sold without license—and these are

ndoubtedly numerous.

When it is considered that a large amount of the poverty, sickness and misery we are daily cal-led to relieve, must be, and is the result of spirit drinking, it seems to be as much a matter of prudence as it is humanity, to attempt something to check the evil—and the success which has attended the efforts made in the country, encourages us to believe that a great deal may be done by presenting the evil effects of the habit in a proper and forcible

It is hoped that the benevolent and public spirit-I gentlemen of this city, who have not yet taken part in the means employed to prevent and cure in-temperance, will use their influence and abilities in ome efforts to relieve our community of so great

CARDS.

The Subscriber acknowledges the receipt of Forty Dollars, from the Lodies of Westborough, Mass, it constitute him a life member of the American Education Society.—
He regards this act both as a token of personal respect, and as evidence, that they have an increasing sense of the importance of mainsteriod education. He therefore presents his most cordial thanks to the generous donors of this charity.

Providence, May, 1831. JONATHAN E. FURBUSE.

The Subscriber acknowledges to have received from members of the Robinson Church and Society, at present under his pastoral care, Fifty Dollars to constitute him a life member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Also Five Dollars from the Robinson Tract Society to constitute him a life member of the Doctrinal Tract and Book Society. Plymouth, May 23, 1831. CHARLES J. WARREN.

Thanks are presented to the ladies of the Congregational society at Hanaver, who contributed Thirty Dollars to constitute their paster a member of the Massachusetts Domestic Missionary Society.

The unknown friend to "the Boston Society for the re-

The unknown friend to "the Boston Society for the re-ligious and moral instruction of the poor," who the last even-ing conveyed to one of its missionaries, a bundle of tracts for distribution, will please accept his very cordial thanks for a donation so acceptable, seasonable and appropriate. May 25, 1831

May 25, 1831

\*\*RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.\*\*
A SERMON preached on the day of the Annual Fast in Massachusetts, April 3, 1828, by Rev. Ww. Cooswell, A. M. Second edition.

The following notices of this Discourse appeared at the time of the publications which the pursent discussion concerning Religious Liberty has called for b, we have not seen one better adapted to the greater poston of the community than this discourse. Mr. Cogswell has done the public a goest service, by making the matter plain to those readers who are not familiar with legal phraseology, and logical induction. To all such readers, and adoed to all classes, we cheerfully recommend the Sermon, in great confidence, that it will commend itself conclusively to every candid mind."—Boston Recorder.

\*We recommend this Sermon to the perusal of all who would understand the nature and extent of their religious rights, and would duly appreciate the importance of sted-fastly maintaining them. The subject is one of the matter 2, 1829.

\*\*Boston, June 15, 1828. PURSAN & HINT. I have been using link for nine mouths past on the Prosect at the Mill Dam, from the above Factory, and believe it superior to any in the United States.

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would understand the nature and extent of their religion rights, and would dily appreciate the importance of size fastly maintaining them. The subject is one of the utmo-importance, and it is discussed in a plain and popular way so as to be accommodated to the understanding of all class es of readers. We hope it will be read by Christians different denominations,"—Spirit of the Pilgrims. For sale by PEIRCE & PARKER, No. 9, Cornhill.

BOOKS IN PRESS.

PEIRCE & PARKER, No. 9, Cornhill, have in press,
The Select Works of Archeisthop Leighton, prepared for the practical use of private Christians, with an
introductory view of the life, character and writings of the NEW CLOSET COMPANION. The Christian

Psalmist, or Hymns, selected and original, by J. MONTGOMERY, Author of "the World before the Fl. Poems, with an introductory by the same.—Firs from the sixth Glasgow edition; new arrange THE DAILY SCRIFTURE EXPOSITOR. Con-

ining a text of Scripture for every day in the year; we planatory notes and brief reflections, by the most appr d commentators.

GEMS OF SACRED GEOGRAPHY. May 25.

THE History of an Enthusiast—The History of a Non-chalant—The History of a Realist, By Maria Jane Jensbury. This day published by PERKINS & MAR-VIN. THE THREE HISTORIES.

PIOUS CHOLLORIER EVERY DAY IN THE MONTH. TRANSLATED FROM THE PRENCH OF FENELON. Archbishop of Cambran. JAMES LORING. 題 132 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON,

POLYGLOT BIBLE.

THE English version of the Polyglot Bible, containing the Old and New Testaments, with the Marginal Readings; together with a copious and original selection of references to parallel and illustrative passages, exhibited in a manner hitherto mattempted. First American edition. Just received and for sale by PERKINS & MARVIN, May 25.

HILLIARD, GRAY & CO. have removed to the College Buildings, No. 112 Washington street, where they will continue the publishing and selling of Law, School and Classical Books. May 25.

GROTON ACADEMY.

GROTON ACADEMY.

THE SUMMER TERM in this Institution will commence on Monday the 6th of June next, and continue cleven weeks. The school is open to youth of both sexes. Connected with the Academy is a good Library and Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus. An Assistant has been engaged, whose attention will be principally given to instruction in Penmanship and Book keeping. During the term, a course of Chemical and Philosophical lectures connected with the most interesting experiments, will be given, to which the scholars will be admitted free of expense. Particular attention will be mid to the norwill be given, to which the scholars will be admitted free of expense. Particular attention will be paid to the morals of the pupils both in and out of school, and no point spared to rain them to the love of sound science and to the practice of virtue.

Tuition 25 cents per week.

Jas. Towner, Preceptor.

WARREN ACADEMY IN WOBURN.

WARREN ACADEMY IN WOBURN.
THE Trussees of Warren Academy in Woburn inform the public, that the Summer quarter will commence on Monday the 6th of June. Mr. Jarvis Gregg is the principal Instructer, and his acknowledged qualifications, experience, and success as a Preceptor entitle bim to the common fidence of the community. This Academy is within ten miles of Boston, and a most delightful summer residence. Those pupils who shall be placed in the commodious boarding house with the Preceptor, will be under his constant supervision. Board \$1.50 per week, and tuition 4 dellars per quarter.

WARREN FAY, Secretary.

Charlestown, May 23, 1831. Charlestown, May 23, 1831.

WILLIAM M. WESSON, has taken the Store No. 105 Washington Street, and has opened a good assortment of JEWELRY and FANCY GOODS of the latest fashious and will be sold very low.

N. B.—Silver Spoons manufactured to any pattern, and of genuine silver.

BREWER & BROTHERS,
IMPORTERS and Dealers in Deags, Medicines,
Chemicals, Surgical Instruments and Perfumery,

\* \*Traders, Physicians and Families supplied on the most favorable terms. ARPHE MAY 4.

HARDWARE,
No. 34, UNION STREET. HOMES & HOMER have received by the ships Amethyst, Liverpool, and America, from Liverpool, Roscius and Fenelon, from London, a general assurement of Cutlery and Hardware Goods, which they offer for sale on good terms, for cash or credit.

April 27

HOPKINTON SPRING: THE HOPKINTON SPRING HOTEL is open for

THE HOPKINTON SPRING HOTEL is open for the reception of company for the present season. Mr. and Mrs. Naveross, Managers of this Establishment, tender their thanks, with gratinule, for the liberal patronage butterto received, and assure all those who may visit the Springs for health or pleasure, that they will use their exertions to promote their health and happiness.

They have made and intend to make further improvements in their accommodations. To those who intend visiting the Springs for health, they be gleave to recommend the months of May or June, while the air is perfumed with the blossoms and the freshness of Spring.

The waters at these Springs were analyzed by the late Dr. Gorham. They have been found beneficial in all scrothus regular propagations, in cases of debulty, particularly of the

Dr. Gorbam. They have been found beneficial in all scrot ulous complaints; in cases of debility, particularly of the stomach; in some affections of the liver; dyspepur an distribution.

stomach; in some affections of the liver; dyspeptic and rheumatic complaints; salt thenm, emptions of the skin, &c. This place is retired, and pleasantly situated, alom 23 miles west of Bostom—about the same distance from Providence—and 14 miles from Worcester.

Presons wishing conveyance by Stage are informed the the Dudley Stage leaves Earle's Coffee-house, Boston, at Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock, A. M. (F)—The Beston and Hartford Stage, leaves Earle' Coffee-house, Boston, on Monday, Wednesday and Fulsy at 9 o'clock, A. M.—Passengers can take either of these lines.

201. May 4.

WHITEWASHING & PLASTERING. THE Subscriber will execute Whiteneshing and Cal-oring, on Plaster, or whiten and men! Stucco work at the shortest notice. His method is such as to trender ungree. \*, \* Residence, Spring Lane, next door to the South Vestry.

Boston, May 25, 1831.

CLARK'S SUPERIOR PRINTING INK. MOSES WHITING has constantly for sale at the Counting Room of the Boston Ink Manufactory. No. 5. Washington Street Boston, Book and News Ink, marker-tured by George Clark, warranted, and on liberal The undersigned have used for several months past, Rock

The interreguen have the test of section with a latter Mog-zine, and several other works, and are free to express favorable opinion of its excellent qualities.

Boston, June 15, 1828. PUTNAM & HUNT.

recommend of to others as being of superior quants.

Boston, January 23, 1829. BAIGER & PORTER.

We have been using in our Office for several monterpast, Book Ink, manufactured by Mr. GEORGE CLABS, and think we can recommend it to be equal, it not superiot to any new in use.

Boston, January 27, 1829.

I have made use of Ink manufactured by Mr. GEORGE CLARK, for two years past, and have found it superiod any other that I have ever used in printing the Trem Theatre Bills; I had much trouble to get Ink that wo work clean without being so strong as to tear the partial Mr. Clurk made some expressly for such work, whas answered every purpose wished; and which I can shy recommend to Printers, behiving it superior to as other for large bills they can obtain.

February 19, 1829.

Office of the Philanthropist & Investigator.

Having used to some extent the Newspaper Ink, montactured by Mr. GEORGE CLARK, I fully concern a printon with Messrs. Radger & Porter in regard to its quantitative of the second of the printer of t

pinion with Messrs. Radger & Porter in regard to its 49 ity, and cheerfully recommend it to the notice of the ternity.

James B. Yerrisotos

Boston, February 21, 1829.

Roston, February 21, 1829.

Having used for some time past at the Office of Meso Monroe & Francis, Book lak manufactured by V EORGE CLARK, do with confidence and cheerials recommend it to the fraternity as being superior in our riem to any new in use.

Buston, February 25, 1829.

For some time past, I have used Book lak from the Lory of Mr. GEORGE CLARK, and with confidence commend it for general use.

Lunenburg, February 27, 1829.

The Recorder is worked on lak from the above 135 Factory.

Jan. 12

сорЗш.

Of Professor GREI lege, at the meets ry Society, May Resolved, that a sustain evangelical c religious error, are the best interests The efforts, 6 Mr. Chairman, and happy, on d great community these efforts, can influence equa medium they will read their best sympat

No. 23.-

their best sympa the affections of Sir, a church, w the following: not a few of th wealth; others for influence. Their elevated and their ty. They have, they do not hesitation at the same time to satisfy their ex attractive light a "bread of life" the companied with pensive. Their present trains of tined, happily arra Let him beware, making an ill disp sing any of the la to a figure of spec thus contemplatin the splender of its of its pulpit, with a creased in goods, of disciples youde is not weak in fa which they are ex ficulties, with wi stead of the bread whence they sho life, is poisoned a atmosphere around and death! At len oppressed, and the ng can divert the from the emba to breathe the air But O, what an a to carry this rese been exulting in awakens in the name of sweets appeared souls. It brings t romance, where dreams, and places realities of life look with a dainty are spread before "perish with hi "bread of life," cacy and comp when their breth from their table while they set a h set upon the rel are enriched to under the govern them to moral he church, individua whom the effort of an electric shock. embarrassed not lence, but by the have attempted li tension of the ch men, older than t for their intellig character and wawed, constrained to lift a finger, or lest they should be obtrusive. But waken in their

> which can har affected by the patronage are healthful influ ligious commun are forward to st Not that they a are adapted to e bath to Sabbath God; " their ey truth in its vari same seats wh same amoun to their exige they never thou

their limbs the

springs of holy theavenly charity within them, are

water gushes out must find its app drop the figure,

these awakened s eyes and look up a will dare look to

Secretary has They will dare

field wide in exte thousand laboren assert, what a h

deeply feel, that s churches, who ar

and prospects, be self-denial but

gratefully to pro

But, Mr. Cha

them forth to

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